

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ment of a receiver, it will not be thereafter heard to object to the appointment of such receiver.

3. CHANCERY PRACTICE—Right to trial by jury in chancery causes. If an insurance company is properly before the court in a chancery suit where its policy is the subject of litigation, any issue or issues raised by its pleadings as to its liability on the policy must be tried according to the rules and principles governing courts of equity in such cases. It is not entitled to a jury trial as matter of right, but only in the event that the case made showed that a jury trial was proper.

CHESAPEAKE CLASSIFIED BUILDING ASSOCIATION V. COLEMAN AND OTHERS.—Decided at Richmond, March 25, 1897.—Cardwell, J:

1. Equitable Assignment in equity all that is necessary is an order from the person to whom the money is due or coming on the person in whose hands or under whose control it may be to pay it to the payee. In the case at bar there was such order, of which the drawee had notice, and having thereafter paid the money to the drawer of the order, the drawee is liable to the payee for the amount thereof.